between lines 5 and 6, insert --1. Field of the Invention--; and

line 10, change "[Background Art]" to --2. Description of Related Art --.

Page 2, between lines 6 and 7, insert --SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION--; and

delete lines 20-21.

Page 7, line 20, change "[Brief Description of the Drawings]" to --BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS--.

Page 8, delete lines 25-33.

Page 9, delete lines 1-12; and

line 14, change "[Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention]" to --DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS--.

Page 25, line 19, change "A-A' " to --XV-XV'--.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 1-14 as follows:

1. (Amended) A driving method for driving an electro-optical device having a matrix of pixels in a plurality of driving fields to display an image with gray scale, the method comprising the steps of:

dividing each driving field into a plurality of subfields; and

applying each pixel with a voltage that sets the pixels to an ON state on a subfield-by-subfield basis or a voltage that sets the pixels to an OFF state on a subfield-by-subfield basis so that a ratio of a period of voltage application time to set the pixels to the ON state to a period of voltage application time to set the pixels to the OFF state in each field is responsive to the gray scale level of the pixel.

2. (Amended) The driving method for driving an electro-optical device according to claim 1, [wherein time lengths] of the subfields divided from one field [are] having time lengths long enough so as to feed different root-mean-square voltages to different subfields.

3. (Amended) A driving method for driving an electro-optical device having a matrix of pixels in a plurality of driving fields to display an image with gray scale, the method comprising the steps of:

dividing each driving field into a plurality of subfields;

setting each pixel to an ON state or an OFF state during a first subfield; and

A1 controlling the pixel depending on a gray scale level of the pixel as to whether to remain in the ON state or the OFF state of the pixels during a subsequent subfield.

4. (Amended) The driving method for driving an electro-optical device, according to [one of claims 1 through 3, wherein] claim 3, each pixel [is] being arranged so as to correspond to an intersection where one of a plurality of scanning lines and one of a plurality of data lines cross, and [is] being set to the ON state or to the OFF state depending on a voltage applied to the data line when the scanning line is supplied with a scanning signal,

the scanning signal [is] being supplied to the scanning lines on a subfield-by-subfield basis, and

a binary signal for commanding the pixel to be set to the ON state or the OFF state [is] being fed to the data line of the pixel when the scanning line of the pixel is supplied with the scanning signal.

5. (Amended) A driving circuit of an electro-optical device for driving pixels in a plurality of driving fields, comprising a pixel electrode corresponding to each intersection at which one of a plurality of scanning lines and one of a plurality of data lines cross, and a

switching element for controlling a voltage applied to each pixel electrode, the driving circuit comprising:

a scanning line driving circuit [for supplying] that supplies the scanning line with a scanning signal that turns on the switching element in each of a plurality of subfields divided from one driving field; and

a data line driving circuit [for supplying] that supplies the data line of the pixel with a binary signal commanding the pixel to be set to an ON state or an OFF state for a period during which the scanning line of the pixel is supplied with the scanning signal,

[wherein] the binary signal [is] being a command signal to set the pixel to the ON state or to the OFF state so that a ratio of a period of voltage application time to set the pixels to the ON state to a period of voltage application time to set the pixels to the OFF state in each field is responsive to a gray scale level of each pixel.

6. (Amended) A driving circuit of an electro-optical device for driving pixels in a plurality of driving fields, comprising a pixel electrode corresponding to each intersection at which one of a plurality of scanning lines and one of a plurality of data lines cross, and a switching element for controlling a voltage applied to each pixel electrode, the driving circuit comprising:

a scanning line driving circuit [for supplying] that supplies the scanning line with a scanning signal that turns on the switching element in each of a plurality of subfields divided from one driving field; and

a data line driving circuit [for supplying] that supplies the data line of the pixel with a binary signal for a period during which the scanning line of the pixel is supplied with the scanning signal,

[wherein] the binary signal [commands] commanding the pixels to be set to an ON state or an OFF state during a first subfield, and [commands] commanding the pixels as to whether to remain in the ON state or the OFF state during a subsequent subfield.

7. (Amended) The driving circuit of an electro-optical device according to [one of claims 5 and 6, wherein] claim 6, the data line driving circuit further [comprises] comprising:

a shift register [for] that sequentially [shifting] shifts and [outputting] outputs a latch pulse signal, supplied at the start of a horizontal scanning period, in response to a clock signal;

a first latch circuit [for] that sequentially [latching] latches the binary signal in response to the shifted signal provided by the shift register; and

a second latch circuit which latches the binary signal, latched by the first latch circuit, in response to the latch pulse signal while simultaneously outputting the latched binary signals to corresponding data lines.

8. (Amended) The driving circuit of an electro-optical device according to claim 7, [wherein] the first latch circuit simultaneously [latches] latching the binary signals, which are branched into a plurality of lines from a single line, in response to the shifted signal provided by the shift register.

9. (Amended) The driving circuit of an electro-optical device according to claim 7, comprising a clock signal supply control circuit, [wherein] the clock signal supply control circuit [stops] stopping supply of the clock signal to the shift register after the scanning line driving circuit supplies all scanning lines with the scanning signal in one subfield, and [restarts] restarting the supply of the clock signal at a start of a subsequent subfield.

10. (Amended) An electro-optical device, comprising:

a pixel comprising a pixel electrode corresponding to each intersection at which one of a plurality of scanning lines and one of a plurality of data lines cross, a switching element [for controlling] that controls a voltage applied to each pixel electrode, and a counter electrode arranged to be opposed to the pixel electrode;

a scanning line driving circuit [for supplying] that supplies the scanning line with a scanning signal that turns on the switching element in each of a plurality of subfields divided from one driving field of a plurality of driving fields; and

a data line driving circuit [for supplying] that supplies the data line of the pixel with a binary signal for a period during which the scanning line of the pixel is supplied with the scanning signal,

[wherein] the binary signal [is] being a command signal to set the pixels to an ON state or to an OFF state so that a ratio of a period of voltage application time to set the pixels to the ON state to a period of voltage application time to set the pixels to the OFF state in each field is responsive to a gray scale level of the pixel.

11. (Amended) An electro-optical device, comprising:

a pixel comprising a pixel electrode corresponding to each intersection at which one of a plurality of scanning lines and one of a plurality of data lines cross, a switching element [for controlling] that controls a voltage applied to each pixel electrode, and a counter electrode arranged to be opposed to the pixel electrode;

a scanning line driving circuit [for supplying] that supplies the scanning line with a scanning signal that turns on the switching element in each of a plurality of subfields divided from one driving field of a plurality of driving fields; and